



HINTS FOR FRUIT GROWERS—III.

THE FAILURE of cherries and apples this season is most unusual and must mean higher prices for other fruits. In such a case, the revenue for the whole season is often better than in seasons of abundance, when prices are so low that little if any profit remains to the grower.

PRUNING IN SUMMER is little thought of by Canadian fruit-growers, and yet if only more attention were given it, much waste of vigor might be saved to the tree. In the vineyard, more especially, this hint is worthy of attention; for so much growth of vine is allowed to go to waste, in forming useless wood. Iggulden, in *Journal of Horticulture*, says, "Not only ought the thinning out, or the reduction of the shoots to one or, at most, to two at each spur, in the case of the older canes, and to one at each joint of strong, young canes, to be done early, but the topping of laterals should commence directly this can be done with the finger and thumb."

Of course the case of English grapes is very different from that of Canadian, for their value is much greater, and in many cases they are grown for gentlemen who have much money to spend and plenty of workmen.

PYRAMIDAL TRAINING OF THE PEAR TREE.
—Mr. W. B. Waite, of the Department of Agriculture, writes on pear culture in the *American Gardening* and points out the three ideal forms of growing the pear tree, viz., the pyramidal, the vase, and the natural. The first we always adopt for dwarfs, but the third we usually adopt for standards. The following is Mr. Waite's description of the pruning in pyramidal form:

The pyramidal form of the tree is a much more simple and more easy form in which to train most varieties of pears, because it conforms essentially to the natural tendency of the trees. It is usually best to head the trees to a straight cane in planting them out, as previously described, though this is not necessary if the head has been formed in the nursery at the point desired by the orchardist. This is very rarely the case, however, as most nursery trees are headed too high. If the tree is headed at the proper height in the nursery, it will simply be necessary to cut the leader back to about 6 inches and to trim three or four of the secondary branches to about 3 inches. The tree may then be allowed to go during the season with very little pruning. It may be necessary to go